THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, August 11, 1807. No. 1090.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

To Enterprizing Capitalists.

A person possessed of Three Thousand Dollars, wishes to meet with a partner who can advance, by instalments, in the course of twelve months, from 2 to 3,000 dollars. It is intended for it to be employed in a very respectable and lucrative branch of business, and capable of being extended so as to employ more than twenty times that amount in capital. The advertiser will take the trouble of conducting the business upon himself, and is very certain the profits will not be less than 75 per cent. per annum, and so confident is he of success, that he will insure the sum advanced from all risque and hazard (and give undeniable security for the same) to any person desirous of such an undertaking. As this advertisement offers advantages not often to be met with, none but persons who would be disposed to extend the business, and whose character stands fair for integrity and honor, will be attended to. Letters, post paid, left with the printer of this paper, addressed to W. S. R. will meet due attention.

P. T. O.

August 3, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE*,

At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh,

7th July, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

GUN POWDER of the first quality, in casks

Castings, pig-lead and patent shot
Salt and salt petre by the barrel
James River and Kentucky tobacco
Young hyson tea of the first quality
Loaf, Muscovado and country sugar
Silver-mounted swords
Epaulets and plated castors
Irish linens and German sheetings
India muslins and long nankeens, 1st chop
China mantle ornaments and China plates
Also 100 M. first quality joint shingles, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

August 3, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ephraim Jones, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective dues in one month from this date, to *Thomas Jones* or *James Jones*, two of the executors; and all persons having demands against the estate aforesaid, are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement.

Presley Nevill,
A. Kirkpatrick,
Thomas Jones,
James Jones, } Executors.

August 3, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Stewart*, and to the subscriber, longer than six months, are requested to discharge their respective accounts before the first day of September next, as all accounts and notes remaining unpaid after that time will be put into proper hands for recovery, without respect to persons.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1807.

N. B. A new *Keel Boat* for sale—apply as above.

TAKE NOTICE,

The subscriber, intending to leave town in a very short time, requests those to whom he may be indebted to bring their accounts so as he may discharge the same, and those indebted to him are once more solicited to make payment as soon as possible. He offers to lease, until April, 1808, the house he now occupies, next door to George M'Gunnegle, blacksmith, back of the Court-House.

ST LEGER D'HAPPART.

Pittsburgh, 27th July, 1807.

Whereas my wife Eleanor Flatcher has left my bed and board without the slightest provocation, I am compelled to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date.

JOSEPH FLATCHER.

July 30, 1807.

Was found in the river Ohio, about the 15th July, inst. a pair of Saddle Bags, a variety of cloathing, and a letter. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and receive the articles.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & and a half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

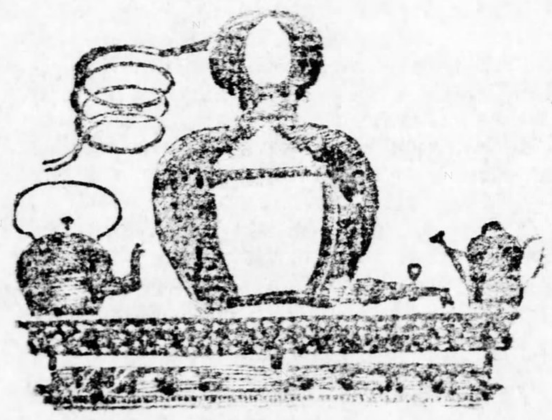
FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

From a late Boston paper.

GOOD FROM EVIL.

Experience tries systems of policy more effectually than the most cogent reasoning. It was ever the doctrine of the Federalists when in power, that as the United States was naturally a commercial country, as its commerce was the grand source of its prosperity, as its commerce offered a strong temptation to the rapacity of every foreign maritime nation, that our government ought constantly to appropriate a portion of its abundant resources to an increase of the national power and means of defence. We say, this was the doctrine of the federalists in power—they believed it and practised it accordingly, and under their management, as the wealth of the country augmented, its character became more and more respected.

Men of different politics succeeded in administring the affairs of the nation. They disavowed these principles; they exerted themselves to render them obnoxious. The visionary and fatal position was advanced, that all effectual means of protecting commerce were inconsistent with that plan of economy, which was the true policy of this country; that "Reason" was to be regarded as the sovereign "Umpire" between civilized nations, and accordingly every previous measure which had been contemplated for augmenting our maritime force was suspended; not only so but reprobated. And to reconcile the people to a course so dangerous, they were persuaded to believe, that when men recommended an increase of warlike means, it was only from a wanton disposition to burden the people with useless taxes, and to place in the hands of government, a power which would be dangerous to the *liberty of the people*.

The consequences of this important revolution in the avowed policy of our rulers was early predicted. Mr. Jefferson however pertinaciously reduced his theory to practice. He recommended no measures with regard to the physical strength of the nation, but such as threw a damp on the pride and energy of the American character. Insults and injuries were offered from one quarter and another—he endured and expostulated—nay we confidently say, that for some of the most flagrant insults that could be offered to a nation, he never asked redress, but endeavored to keep the disgrace we had experienced out of sight, by pecuniary speculations.

To discerning minds, to men of even common understanding and observation, the result of this policy has long been very obvious. The end of these things has been often and most solemnly predicted. From year to year we have waited patiently for an accommodation of early wrongs, we have been baffled, amused and deceived until executive forbearance seemed at one moment exhausted, and a recurrence to force, was represented as an event that would probably soon become necessary. How that little spasm of resentment yielded to further suits and negociation, the public well know.

In the mean time, the consequences of a depreciation of national character, began to manifest themselves in new insults offered to our flag and national sovereignty. French government vessels, like pirates, have plundered and burnt our vessels at sea with impunity.—Spanish gun boats conduct our Mediterranean merchantmen into Algeziras, on what principle, no one knows. A decree has been passed by emperor Bonaparte, against a considerable portion of our commerce, the intention of which has been rendered dubious, by a hypocritical and formal communication, while the letter of the decree has been, in many instances enforced. The British have in various instances adopted principles, in their courts of vice-admiralty, of which it is not known that the American government had any notice—and the sacrifice of our property, in some cases, in more the detention of vessels and derangement of voyages, have followed.

It would be endless to pursue this history in detail. One fact is established beyond dispute—the wrongs we have suffered from these several nations have, from year to year increased.—The conduct of the Cambrian, at New-York, the Leander off Sandy Hook, the French privateer off Charleston, the Spaniards in Louisiana and on the waters of Mobile—the dictatorial tone with which Turreau settled our commercial relations, with St. Domingo.—A thousand robberies and insults incessantly reported in the public papers; all shew to what we are approaching, and the sure fate of a rich nation, whose rulers have scouted the idea of NATIONAL DEFENCE. But though all these evils have been growing upon us, the public slumbered in our progressing weakness; the majority, at least, seemed to feel perfectly secure, and to exult in the fatal policy of our administration, until the thunder of the Leopard has roused them from their stupor, and electerized them with a perception of our exposed and at this moment helpless situation. Evil enough, we have mentioned: but where, ask our readers, is the good? The good, and it may prove incalculable, is that Mr. Jefferson's policy has come to its crisis. It has been weighed in the balance of experiment and found wanting. The whole nation feels at this moment what a mistake, what a misfortune it is, to be naked and defenceless to the world. One of the most furious eulogists of Mr. Jefferson, and the canting maxims, by which he has governed

himself and enfeebled the nation, exclaims in these expressive words—"We want and must ultimately have an efficient armed force of some kind, and if the government will not provide one for us, why not by voluntary contributions, prepare it ourselves?"—The latter clause is a most severe reflection on the administration, but the former is a genuine federal sentiment.—Let us all unite in that; let it not only be a federal but the universal American sentiment; the voice of the people and the voice of the government and the national character will yet retrieve its dignity and respectability. We shall not keep ministers for a length of years at foreign courts, merely to announce to our government neglect and evasion. Let the page of folly, from which our rulers have preached for years, be turned over forever; and let us act from the conviction that among nations—POWER is more respected than REASON. Let us possess the one to enforce the other.—This is the road and the only sure road to permanent Independence.

NEW-YORK, *July* 24.

By the ship Philipsburgh from Bordeaux, the seventy-fourth bulletin of the French grand army has been received, of which the following is an extract.

—

FINKENSTEIN, MAY 16.

It appears that since the arrival of the emperor Alexander to the army, a grand council of war has been held, and that the danger to which Dantzic was exposed has been the object of deliberation of the council. To relieve the place by land was deemed impracticable without exposing themselves to ruin and total defeat: so that a plan for securing Dantzic by sea was adopted.

Accordingly lieut. gen. Kaminski, with 11 regiments embarked at Pillau, and landed at the mouth of the Vistula, near the port of Dantzic, under the protection of fort Weischelmunde.

The emperor immediately gave orders to reinforce the army of marshal Lefevre, who arrived while the enemy's army was disembarking. They were separated by a space short of a league, which was occupied by the French.

After several manoeuvres a battle ensued, which was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides. The enemy were routed and were finally blockaded in the fort of Weischelmunde. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The loss of the French amounted to 23 killed and 200 wounded; that of the enemy to 180 killed and 1500 wounded, and 20 prisoners.

The besieged were witnesses of that affair, from the top of their half demolished ramparts.

As soon as the enemy heard that the maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzic, he began to harrass the whole line, but was repulsed in every attack.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 28.

Latest from Europe.

We are indebted to our correspondents at New-York, for Paris papers of the 8th of June, received by the Susan, from Bordeaux. We find in them nothing new in addition to the 77th bulletin, a translation of which appears in this evening's Gazette. The fall of Dantzick, is an event which cannot fail giving to France, a signal advantage over the allies, in their future operations.

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From England.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Amelia, Matthews, from London, with London dates to the 2d June. From these we have copied a few articles.—Our Lloyd's List by this arrival are to the 27th May.

The king of Sweden had arrived at Stralsund on the 15th May, accompanied by a full diplomatic suite, probably to negociate for peace.

—

LONDON, *May* 29.—Copy of a letter from the President of the United States of America to the King of Holland, intercepted by one of the ships of the North Sea squadron, under command of admiral Russel:

Great and Good Friend—Having received your letter of September last, which notifies your accession to the throne of Holland, I tender you, in behalf of the United States, my congratulations on this event. Connected with that nation by the earliest ties of friendship, and maintaining with them uninterrupted relations of peace and commerce, no event which interests their welfrre can be indifferent to us. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure I receive the assurances of your majesty, that you will continue to cherish those ancient relations, and we shall, on our part endeavor to strengthen your good will by a faithful observance of justice, and by all the good offices which occasion shall permit.

Distant as we are from the powers of Europe, and devoted to pursuits which separate us from their affairs, we still look with brotherly concern on what affects those nations, and offer constant prayers for their welfare. With a friendly solicitude for your majesty's person, I pray God that he may always have you, great and good friend, in his holy keeping.

Written at the city of Washington, the 28th day February, 1807.

Your good Friend,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

By order of the President,

JAMES MADISON, Sec. of State.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

77TH BULLETIN.

Finkenstein, May 27.—Dantzick has capitulated. This fine place is in our power.—800 pieces of artillery, magazines of all kinds, more than 500,000 quintals of grain, considerable cellars of liquors, immense provisions of cloth and groceries, every kind of necessaries for the army, in short a place of the greatest strength, exhausting our left as Thorn exhausted our centre and Prague our right; these are the advantages obtained during the winter, and which have signalized the leizure of the grand army. It is the first, the finest fruit of the victory of Eylau. The rigour of the season, and snow which has added new difficulties to it, have been no obstacles to our labours.—Marshal Lefevre has surmounted every thing. He has animated with the same spirit, the Saxons, the Poles, the Badens, and has united them all to his purpose.

The difficulties which the artillery has had to combat, were considerable. One hundred mouths of fire, 500,000lbs. of powder, an immense quantity of bullets have been drawn from Stettin, and other places in Silesia. It had been necessary to vanquish the difficulties of transportation, but the Vistula has afforded a means prompt and easy. The marines of the guard have forced a passage for the boats, under the fort of Graudentz, with their usual resolution and ability. Gen. Chasseloup and gen. Reigener, col. Lacoaste, and in general all the officers, have served in the most distinguished manner. The miners have shewn a rare intrepidity. All the corps of artillery, commanded by gen. Lariboiniere, has sustained its reputation. The second regiment of light infantry, the 18th and Parisian troops, the gen. Schramm and the gen. Puthod have distinguished themselves. A detailed journal of this seige, will be prepared with fidelity and care. It will consecreate a great number of brave actions worthy to be recorded as future examples, and deeds calculated to excite enthusiasm and admiration.

May 17, the mine has stopped the passage of the covered way. The 19th, the descent and the passage of the *fosse* were exhausted at 7 o'clock at night. The 21st, marshal Lefevre having prepared every thing for assault, they mounted, when col. Lacoste who had been sent in the morning into the place, made it known that gen. Kalkreuth requested to capitulate on the same terms which had formerly been granted to the garrison of Mayence. This was agreed to. Hakelsburgh would have been taken without any great loss; but the main body of the place was still entire; a large ditch, filled with water presented many obstacles to the besiegers, and would have prolonged the defence for 15 days. This being the case, it was thought proper to grant them an honorable capitulation.

On the 27th, the garrison marched out with gen. Kalkreuth at their head. This strong garrison which at first consisted of 16000 men, was reduced to 9000, of which number 4000 deserted. There are even some officers among the deserters. "We do not wish," say they, "to go to Siberia." Many thousand artillery horses have been delivered to us, but they are in very bad condition. An inventory of the magazines is now making. Gen. Rapp is appointed governor of Dantzick.

The Russian gen. Kamenski, after having been beaten on the 15th, had retired under the fortifications of Weischelmunde, where he remained without daring to undertake any thing, a witness to the reduction of the place. When he saw batteries of red hot balls established for the destruction of his vessels, he embarked and returned to Pillau.

The fort of Weischelmunde still held out.—Marshal Lefevre summoned it on the 26th, and while the capitulation was drawing up, the garrison came out, and surrendered themselves. The commandant, thus abandoned, saved himself by sea. Thus we have become masters of the city and port of Dantzick. These events form a happy presage of the future campaign.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia were at Heligerbeel. They must have learnt the reduction of the place by the cessation of the firing. The cannonading could be heard at that distance.

The emperor, in order to express his satisfaction with the beseiging army, has made a present to every soldier.

The seige of Graudnetz has commenced under the command of gen. Victor. Gen. Lasouskie commands the engineers, and gen Donthouan the artillery. Graudentz is very strong, on account of the quantity of mines it possesses.

The cavalry of the army is in high order. The divisions of light cavalry, two divisions of cuirassiers and one of dragoons were reviewed at Elbing on the 26th, by the grand duke of Berg. On the same day his majesty went to Bischoffvenden, and Stralsburg, where he reviewed the divisions of cuirassiers of Hautpoult and the divisions of dragoons of gen. Crouchy. He was satisfied with their appearance, and the excellent condition of their horses.

The ambassador of the Porte, Seid-Mahommed-Emen-Vahid, was presented on the 28th, at 2 o'clock, by the prince of Benevento, to the emperor, to whom he delivered his credentials. He remained an hour in his majesty's cabinet. He lodges in the castle and occupies the appartment of the grand duke of Berg, absent for the review. We are assured that the emperor told him, that he, and the emperor Selim, should thenceforward be inseparable friends. The good news of the success at Ismail and Wallachia, is just received; the Russians have been obliged to raise the seige of Ismail, and evacuate Wallachia.

CAPITULATION OF DANTZICK.

After a long resistance, the trenches being open 51 days, imperious circumstances having rendered it necessary to treat for the surrender of Dantzick to the troops of his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and to those of his allies, it is agreed between his Excellency the General of Cavalry Count de Kalkreuth, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, and the General of Division Drouet, commandant of the Legion of Honor, and Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Bavaria, Major General of the 10th corps of the Grand Army, furnished with powers by his Excellency Marshal of the Empire Lefebre, commander in chief of the said corps, that the garrison capitulate as follows:

I. The garrison shall march out on the 27th inst. at 9 in the morning, with arms and baggage, colours flying, drums beating, matches lighted, two pieces of cannon, with covered waggons, and drawn by six horses each.

II. The rest of the horses of artillery shall be put into the hands of the French army.

III. Every species of arms which shall exceed the complement of the sub-officers and soldiers marching out, shall be delivered to artillery officers, to be designated.

IV. The garrison shall be conducted to the out-posts of the army of his majesty the king of Prussia, at Pillau, passing by Nehrong, and in five days march; the magazines shall be fixed.

V. The garrison engages not to serve against the French, nor their allies, during one year, counting from the day of capitulation. General Count Kalkreuth, his highness the prince of Scherfatour, and the officers, stipulate on their word of honor, to fulfil, and cause the present article to be fulfilled.

VI. On the 26th, at noon, Hakelsberg, Oliva, Jacob, and Newgarton, shall be delivered to the troops of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and to those of his allies.

VII. The officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, now prisoners of war at *D*antzick, whether belonging to the army of his majesty the emperor, or those of his allies, shall be restored without exchange.

VII. To avoid any disorder, the troops of his majesty the emperor, and those of his allies, will not enter Dantzick until after the departure of those of Prussia and Russia. Nevertheless, there shall be guards at the posts.

IX. As the means of transport are insufficiant to convey the baggage, a batteau shall be employed to go directly to Pillau, to be under the care of a French officer.

X. Officers shall be named on both sides to procure and deliver up the matters belonging to each army, without forgetting the charts and plans, *&c.*

XI. The magazines, and generally what belongs to the king, shall be delivered to the French administration. A commissary shall be named for this purpose, to deliver the same to whomsoever his Ex. M. Lefebre shall appoint.

XII. The Prussian officers, who were prisoners upon parole, and who were with their families in Dantzick before the blockade of the place, may remain there, to wait the new orders of his highness the prince of Neufchatel, major genceal; but to enjoy this advantage, they must produce a certificate from the governor, attesting that they have taken no part in the defence of the place.

XIII. The officers ladies and others, or citizens, shall be at liberty to leave the city; passports will be delivered to them.

XIV. The wounded and sick shall be left to the kindness of his excellency marshal Lefebre. Officers and surgeons shall remain with them, as well to take care of them as to provide for their wants. As soon as their health shall be re-established, they shall be sent to the out-posts of the Russian army, and partake in the advantages of the capitulation.

XV. An exact register of the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, by regiments, shall be delivered to his Excellency marshal Lefebre. In a particular register are comprehended the military remaining in the hospital.

XVI. His Excelleney marshal Lefrebre, assures the inhabitants of *D*anzick, that he will imploy means to cause persons and property to be respected, and to maintain order in the garrison.

XVII. A superior officer shall be sent to the respective quarters to guarrantee the execution of this capitulation.

His excellency the governor has named major Lestocq.

His excellency marshal Lefebre, has named the adjutant commandant Gaichard.

XVIII. The present capitulation shall take effect if, on the 26th at noon, the garrison shall not have been succoured. It is understood, that until that time the garrison of *D*antzick, shall make no attack upon the besiegers supposing that those should be beaten without the place.

*D*one at *D*anzick, 24th May, 1807.

Signed the Gen. in Chief of Cavalry,
Count de KALKREUTH.
V. ROUQUETTE.
COLLAMBEGER,
Commandant,
P. SCHREBATOW,
Major-General.
The General of *D*ivision,
*D*ROUET.

Approved by us,
*M*arshal of the Empire, Commander in Chief.
(Signed) LEFEBRE.

Five Gun Boats from Connecticut river, arrived at the Navy Yard, New-York, on Tuesday last.

The Norfolk Ledger, of the 24th inst. (received by this day's mail) says: "The Richmond and Petersburgh infantry, will we understand, set out on their return to their respective places of residence on Sunday next."

Extract of letter from an officer in the Virginia Detachment, dated Portsmouth July 17th.

On Tuesday morning Mr. R. Lee one of Gen. Mathews's aids, and Mr. Archer of Norfolk, visited the British squadron in Lynhaven bay, for the purpose of delivering the dispatches from Mr. Erskine, which Mr. A. had just brought from Washington. These dispatches simply advised Commodore Douglas to retire from the territoral jurisdiction of the U. States. Mr. Erskine had no other authority; for the British squadrons on the American station are not at all responsibil to the British minister in the United States, except in certain conditional cases; but are generally under the control of the admiral who is stationed at Halifax. Where Mr. Erskine could only advise, adm. Berkely could command.—Mr. Lee was received in a most cavalier and indecorous style.—The commodore expressed his contemptuous astonishment at Mr. L's visit; He asked him whether he was ignorant that the President's proclamation forbade all intercourse between American citizens and the British ships; and how he could think of flying in the face of those laws, by paying him the honour of a visit.—As soon as Mr. Lee had delivered the dispatches, a signal was given to the other vessels, and their captains immediately repaired to the commodore's ship. You are already incensed enough at the outrageous conduct of the British; and I have no inclination to make your blood indignantly boil, by a full description of the conversation which ensued. One or two anecdotes will be sufficient to show you the spirit of the whole. The infamous Humphrey's tauntingly asked maj. Lee, whether he was not afraid of being infected by keeping company with a murderer and an assassin, such as he himself had been represented to be.—They inquired about the fate of the British consul and his lady; and instantly demanded, whether the mob of Norfolk had hung them or thrown them in prison. They called the corresponding committee of Norfolk a mob; they called gen. Mathews the leader of the mob; they said they were at least entitled to an official copy of the presidents, proclamation under the seal of the secretary of state; and they expressly denied the authority of the British minister to interfere on the present occasion. Every one of those capts, was insolent and insulting in the extreme; except Sir Thomas Hardy, capt. of the Triumph; the celebrated friend and companion of lord Nelson. He is said to have in his cabin the very sopha on which that great man breathed his last.

"The preceding facts are calculated to convince you, if you needed any additional proofs, that we have nothing to expect from this squadron, but insults and outrage.

Richmond Enquirer.

Extract of a letter from a British officer, to a gentleman in New-York, dated, July 14.

"I applied on my arrival here to Vice admiral lord Berkley for leave of absence on my private affairs for two months, which he readily granted. I had good interest with him, the rt. rev. Dr. Ingliss, the bishop of this province asked it as a favour. I had taken my passage and put my baggage on board an American ship that had been sent in here by one of our sloops of war, but was released immediately by the court of admiralty. While waiting a change of wind, the Columbine sloop of war, Lord Townsend, arrived and brought the account of that distressing affair at Norfolk.—The admiral sent his secretary to say "that from the accounts he had received from the U. States, it would be highly improper in him to suffer any British officer to go to any part of the U. States; also added, he had no sort of doubt of an immediate rupture between the two countries." I pray Heaven to prevent it, as it will materially injure the trade of the two finest countries on earth. The commerce of England and America covers the ocean, and they are almost the only flags you'll meet on the ocean; then why go to war? Every thing here is in the most active state of preparation; in the king's dock yards all the hands work double tides, and every thing that can float is getting ready for sea. A number of furnaces for heating red hot balls have been shipped for the squadron in the Chesapeake, and in short there are as active preparations on foot as if war was actually declared. I heard a report this morning at the admiral's that there is an account of a small vessel having arrived at Windsor, about 50 miles from hence, from one of the southern ports of the U. S. that says an embargo was actually laid on by the President of the U. States."

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) *July* 21.

On Tuesday last, Harman Blannerhassett, arrived in this town from the Mississippi Territory. Immediately on his arrival he was arrested at the instance of Mr. Saunders, on a civil process, and before his discharge, was again arrested by the marshal for the Kentucky district, on an affidavit made by Mr. David Meade, the purport of which was, that Blannerhassett had been indicted for treason, and a true bill found by the grand jury at Richmond, Virginia. It fortunately happened that Judge Todd was in town, before whom Mr. Blannerhassett was immediately brought; but as he wished to be heard by counsel, he was committed to jail, and ordered to be again before the judge at 9 o'clock the next morning—at which time he read to the court an affidavit which he had drawn up—The crowd was so great that the editor was unable to hear the whole of it, but he understood it went to give a history of his arrest and discharge in the Mississippi Territory—of his being on his journey home, when he heard at Danville, of the indictment being found against him—of the means he used to ascertain the truth of the report, and that being satisfied of its correctness, he had hastened to this place to surrender himself to Mr. Bibb, attorney for the United States; that soon after his arrival he was arrested upon a civil process; that he had met with Mr. Clay, to whom he had communicated his intentions, and requested advice as to the mode he should adopt; that Mr. Clay said he was too much engaged to attend at that time to his application, but promised to see him on the subject at 9 o'clock the next day; he declared it to be his wish to be sent on to Richmond to receive his trial at that place. Mr. Clay, as counsel, assured the court, that he was instructed by his client to express his wish to be sent on for trial; he only wished an unnecessary rigour might not be

observed, and that he might be forwarded in a manner as delicate as the nature of his situation would permit. Mr. Clay at the same time took the liberty, as a citizen, to protest against, or rather to object to the mode which had been pursued by the court; he viewed the proceedings as unprecedented and illegal. He, however, wished it to be understood that his observations were made as a citizen, and not at the instance of Mr. B.—it was his real wish to be sent on for trial. Mr. Bibb stated that he had provided himself with authorities to prove the proceedings proper; but that he had that morning enquired of Mr. Clay whether any exception would be taken to the legality of the proceedings, and being informed that none would be taken, had neglected to bring his authorities into court; that he was now surprised to find the exceptions taken.

Mr. Clay stopped him again, to declare, that the exceptions were not by the consent of Mr. B. who he believed was really desirous of being conveyed to Richmond.

Mr. Blannerhassett assured the court that Mr. Clay had justly stated his desire, and pledged himself, that whatever might be the decision of the judge, he would accompany Mr. Meade, the deputy marshal, to Richmond.—But he wished not to be understood as making a parade of willingness he did not feel, of meeting investigation, as he was more desirous of going as a prisoner, at the public charge, than at his own expence, as his fortune was greatly impaired. He made an affecting appeal to the citizens of Lexington, which would have been favorably received, had not the high crimes with which he was charged forcibly rebutted it. He spoke of the friendly attention and hospitable treatment experienced by himself and family, and hoped that they would not believe without evidence, that their attentions had been bestowed on unworthy objects.

The judge took time to make up his opinion as to the proceedings which ought to be had in the case, and issued a warrant for his commitment and safe keeping, until the district judge could be applied to, who ordered him to be delivered to the court in Richmond without delay

He was yesterday sent off, attended by Mr. Meade and a guard of five men.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY August 11, 1807.

☞ The Office of this Gazette is removed to Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

THIS publication commences the 22d year since the first establishment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE; and the Editor embraces the occasion for renewing his acknowledgements, and tendering with gratitude his thanks for the liberal and generous support he has received. As his unremitted attention and constant endeavors will be directed to furnish valuable and correct information, he has no doubt but that this support will be continued.

It is not thought necessary at present, to say any thing on the advantages of a newspaper which confines itself principally to useful facts and fair statements, lays before the public (besides a variety of articles of minor importance) a general history of the times; or to shew in what darkness the mind must be involved, which is excluded from a competent knowledge of the great events now passing on the theatre of the world, many of which are deeply interesting to our own country.

The Editor respectfully reminds those in arrears for the Gazette, that the expences attending the publication are very great, and that all the materials must be paid for in cash. He therefore hopes that all such will see the necessity of making immediate payment.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Greersburgh and its vicinity, held in the Greersburgh Academy, on Saturday the 1st day of August, 1807, JOHN JOHNSON, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and ALEXANDER R. PINKERTON, was unanimously appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The exercise of the day was opened by the Chairman, declaring the object of the meeting was for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the flagrant outrage committed on the Chesapeake frigate by a British ship of war, on the coast of Virginia.

Resolved unanimously, That John Smur, Hugh Hagarty, John M'Clemonds, Richard M. Beth, and George Murry, be a committee to draft such resolutions as may be applicable to the occasion, and also to be a committee of correspondence, to correspond with their fellow citizens throughout the United States.——After a short interval the committee returned, and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and approved by the meeting.

Resolved unanimously, That although distant from the Atlantic, and separated from our fellow citizens of Norfolk, Hampton, Portsmouth, &c. many hundred miles, yet with them we sensibly feel the outrageous conduct of the *tyrants* of the ocean, and deeply lament the fate of those who fell victims to British cruelty, and pledge our lives and fortunes to support by every exertion and all the means in our power, all measures of defence or retaliation best adapted to prevent a repetition of such outrages, that can be no longer endured without a total prostitution of national character.

Resolved unanimously, That we highly applaud the executive prohibition of the entrance of any of the British ships of war into the ports or harbours of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, that we warmly applaud the patriotic spirit of the citizens of Norfolk and other parts of the United States, and will cheerfully co-operate with them in such further measures as are best calculated to convince our enemies that we are and ever will be a free and independent people.

Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of the above proceedings to the President of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for his correct discharge of duty.

Resolved unanimously, That the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be inserted in the public prints at Pittsburgh.

JOHN JOHNSON, *Chairman.*
ALEXANDER R. PINKERTON, *Secretary.*

By a reference to an article under the Norfolk head, our readers will learn, that a party of the British, consisting, of two midshipmen, and three sailors, have been captured by a detachment of our cavalry. We are now enabled to state, that the surrender of these men has been demanded by the British minister, and that our administration have determined on their liberation. [*Wash. Fed.*

It is reported that General Jonathan Dayton, who was lately indicted for treason by the Grand Jury at Richmond, has been admitted to bail through the interference of President Jefferson in his behalf.—*Tren. Fed.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE are gratified to learn, that the celebrated RAMSAY, author of "*an history of the American Revolution*," a work of uncommon merit, has been engaged for some time past in writing the *Life of the late General Washington*, commander in chief of the American armies and first president of the United States. This work must be considered as a literary treat to our fellow citizens, as the exhorbitant price of "Marshal's life of Washington" places it out of the reach of thousands who are willing, and who ought to have such works. Ramsay's talents as a historian are well known, and having served through the revolution, and possessing a personal knowledge of the principal actors, renders him more capable of doing justice to the present undertaking. The work is to be printed at New-York, by Mr. THOMAS, who has purchased the copy right of the author—and Mr. ZADOK CRAMER, of this town, has made arrangements with the publisher for furnishing the citizens west of the mountains; and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of copies wanting, he purposes issuing his proposals in a few days. We understand the work is to be in one large octavo volume, elegantly printed, and embellished with a correct likeness of the general.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1807.

Departed this life, at the city of Washington, on the 19th July, URIAH TRACY, a senator of the United States from the state of Connecticut.

The following interesting notice of the Hon. Mr. Tracy, is republished from the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

URIAH TRACY was born in the state of Connecticut, of reputable parents, and resided in a little village called Litchfield. It is understood that he received a liberal education, and having studied the law, he appeared at the bar to great advantage as a practitioner, and afterwards as attorney general of the state. From this office, and a lucrative practice, he was transferred by the people to a seat in the house of representatives of Congress, which he continued to occupy until several years since, he was appointed by the legislature of his state a senator of the United States.

In the hoase of representatives, he soon became distinguished, and his great reasoning powers conspicuous on every important question. On referring to his speeches, they will be found remarkable for their solidity and point. But, whether we follow him from the college to the bar, or from the house of representatives to the senate, we shall find room for admiring his abilities, and perceive his abilities always encreasing with the extent of the theatre on which he had to act.

As a companion he was instructive and agreeable. His observations in company, on passing events, and the political system of the day, were always profound, and generally seasoned with lively anecdote. His thoughts on all occasions seemed to come from him without premeditation, and under a form that alarmed no one's pride or self-sufficiency. His humor, too, was easy and natural; like the lightning of a summer's evening, which flashes without thunder, it would shew the object without wounding the person.

His eye and his countenance gave strong indications of his character; both invited to his society, and, at once, told what was to be expected from it—penetration, good nature, good sense, pleasantry, candor and kindness.

In the hours of his best health and highest spirits, nothing ever escaped from him to offend morals, the decorums of society, or the interests of religion. On the contrary, with weapons of every kind to annoy, he never wantonly attacked any one. His temper, always uniform, and his pleasantry always well-timed, had the effect even to make his bitterest political adversaries abate much of their bitterness in his company.

For the last six years of his life, he had never enjoyed one moment's health, and scarcely in that time one whole hour's relief from suffering; and yet, notwithstanding this state of bodily infirmity, he seldom failed to meet his duty in Congress, when able, and was never heard to detail in any company the symptoms of his malady (a dropsy in the breast.)

Writing to a friend (January, 1807) he says, "I lament your indisposition perhaps more from a knowledge I have of the solid evils which attend sickness, even in its most favorable operations. I know what it is to be severely sick, to such a degree as not to expect life; not to expect any thing; and I know what it is to linger under a feverish debility of body and mind, which renders life as such a burden.—During the space of six years I have not enjoyed for one hour, nor for one moment, a state of health, and have scarcely been relieved in the whole time from a state of suffering; yet, blessed be God, I have been enabled to save myself for the most part from an additional evil, which is a peevish, fretful and fretting disposition, that is, I have not known that I suffered in company under the denomination of peevishness."

"Since it has been proper in the wise course of Providence, to deprive me of very high health, which for many years I enjoyed, I have endeavored to learn submission, and finding my friends solicitous to preserve my life, and restore my health, I have studied not to give them unnecessary trouble. When I could carry to them a mind if not active and cheerful, yet, which was not depressed and hypochondrical, I went among them, and received from them much kindness and many favors, but when that debility, which is so often my bitter portion, is upon me like an evil spirit, bowing me down to the earth, I cannot knowingly load my friends with a weight of trouble, when, at the same time, I obtain no benefit for myself."

Educated in the Christian religion, he sincerely believed in it, not because such men as *Bacon, Loke* and *Newton* were among its professors, but because, as he has often been heard to say, the evidence upon which it rests, afforded him a full conviction of its truth and divine original. Those who were most conversant with his sentiments, know that the objections of infidelity, never for a moment shook his faith or his trust in a Redeemer.

In a letter of his to a friend, written on his death bed, the last he ever wrote with his own hand, he thus expresses himself;

"I can discern one fact in myself, which is, that my sickness has broken down my strength of mind, and dissipated or dried up every source of courage or spirits which I formerly possessed. I retain a most ardent wish, once more to see my family; of this some doubt remains, but hope still buoys me up above despair.

"Infinite power is the same here, and infinite goodnes the same, that they are any where, and every where else; why then should I prefer location in which to draw my last breath? Place is nothing, time is nothing and circumstances nothing; eternity is all to man. This eternity is the property of GOD himself, and his goodness infinite, unbounded as it is, should fix the steady eye of faith, and regulate that of reason, and certainly silence every complaint."

This sketch of the character of the deceased, though composed in haste, is transcribed in truth. It is a slender tribute, a frail memorial, a fleeting memento, wet with tears, to the memory of a man, who directed his abilities, to his latest breath, to one end, the welfare, greatness and glory of his country.

Such was Uriah Tracy, who has left behind him, among statesmen, few equals and no superiors: who, after a life of the strictest economy, and the greatest portion of it spent in the public service, died remote from his family scarcely rich enough to pay his funeral expences.

We have been favored with the following anecdote of Captain CHAUNCY, of the United States navy.——Its genuine *Yankee spirit* will not be unpleasant to our readers at this crisis.

A very short time since Captain Chauncy returned from a voyage to the East-Indies, which, under a furlough, he had made as a private citizen. On the passage home, in the Indian Ocean, he was brought to by a British ship of war of 64 guns, and a lieutenant and 10 or 12 men sent on board his ship.—The British officer, an impertinent puppy, without saluting captain C. as a person, having any pretensions to gentility, would have done, immediately ordered one of his men to stand by the helm. Captain C. justly offended, told his sailor to knock down any man who attempted to take his place without his (Chauncy's) order. The attempt was made, and the English sailor, by prostration paid his tribute of veneration to the nerve of the Yankee. The lieutenant ripped out as many *handsome oaths* as a person could wish, and advanced to take the helm himself—Chauncey stepped before him, and upon the Englishman's laying his hand upon it, seized him by scruff of the neck and threw him over-board into the boat. Upon this the lieutenant and his men went off, and Captain C. was presently boarded by 60 or 70 men, among them the first officer of "his majesty's ship," who abused Captain C. *in words* not a little for his treatment to the lieutenant; who replied, I treated the puppy as he deserved——He either did not know his duty and the manners of a gentleman, or would not exercise them. *You* have now a superior force on board the ship—*do what you please*. Captain C. then went on board the man of war, where he received some more *compliments* from the Commodore, to which he replied in the same manner; without giving way one inch to that haughty spirit which characterises too many of the officers of the British navy. This spirit probably preserved him from the effects of their violence, and he was dismissed as the d——dest obstinate Yankee rascal that ever they had met with, without their knowing him as any thing else than the master of a common East Indiaman.

Previous to leaving the British ship, Capt. C. very leisurely took a memorandum of the officers names who had insulted him, saying, "perhaps I may come athwart you some day, when you shall know who and what I am."

Barley Raisers, Attention.

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery; but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For Y. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.
August 10, 1807. tf.

By yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, July 28.

By captain Woodward, who arrived yesterday from Nantz, Paris papers to the 15th of June were received. They contain bulletins of the grand army to No. 77; the last of which gives an account of the surrender of Dantzick. There were great rejoicings among the French on account of the fall of this important fortress; and the loss must depress the spirits of the Russians and Prussians. No general battle had taken place, but the fate of Dantzick, will hasten that or negociations; but of the latter we perceive nothing which bears an official mark. The capitulation of Neiss, besieged by Jerome Bonaparte, is reported. There are many accounts from Turkey, which relate several successes obtained over the Russians. The reports are various and rather confused. It is said the British meet with unexpected difficulties in Egypt. The conscription in France for 1808, is represented as complete, and the conscripts on their march. The emperor still takes unwearied pains to strengthen his Grand Army. Accounts from London in these papers are to June 4.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint MONDAY THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to (SEAL) be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand

Done at the City of Washington, the 30th day of July in the year of our Lord 1807; and in the thirty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

On Tuesday evening, U.S. schr. Enterprize, from the Mediterranean, came up to the navy yard, at Washington.

On Sunday last, a gentleman arrived at the seat of government from the Mediterranean, with dispatches for the secretaries of state and navy. The contents of these dispatches have not yet transpired. The gentleman who was the bearer of them brings, we are told, the intelligence, that the British are capturing, indiscriminately, all American vessels in the Mediterranean, and sending them into Malta.

(Wash. Fed.

The account of lieut. Pike and his party having been cut off by the Indians is totally unfounded. The latest information, entitled to credit, states that his party, having missed their route, and passed from the Red river to the Rio del Norte, in the territory of Spain, had been arrested in their course in the month of February, by a detachment of Spanish troops, and taken to Santa Fe, and thence to Chihuahua, the residence of governor Salcedo, who had treated them with great attention, and given them liberty to return to the United States. *Nat. Intel.*

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE,

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisyputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) *March* 23, 1807. } 3m.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

February 12, 1807. tf.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or

JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

Lost, about the 12th of December, 1805, between Knox's ferry, at Pittsburgh, and Andrew Jack's, on the Beaver road, a Pocket Book with a paper cover and tied with a buckskin whang, having in it two Notes given by James Kirker and William Parks payable to Michael Lowry, for Twenty Dollars each, dated the first of April 1800, and payable the 31st March 1807. Any person delivering the said Notes to Mr. Scull, printer, in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber living near Greersburgh, in Beaver county, shall have Two Dollars Reward paid them.

MICHAEL LOWRY.

21st July, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & Boat Builders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce. *JOHN OSBORNE.*

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.